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## PATRICK EGAN'S RECALL

Demanding by Congressman Arnold in a Resolution.

### HIS REASONS FOR OFFERING IT.

He Says He Means No Offense to the President--The Debate on the New Rules in the House, in the Course of Which Mr. Alderson, of West Virginia, Tackles a Buzz Saw in the Shape of ex-Speaker Reed--The Third District Statesman Relieves Himself of His Long Pent Up Feelings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—A demand for the recall of Minister Egan has been made, but this time it does not come from the republic of Chile. A Democratic member of Congress is the person who seeks to bring such a request officially to the attention of President Harrison, and it is no secret in Democratic quarters that the political advisability of introducing a resolution providing for an inquiry into Minister Egan's conduct is being discussed, and that such a resolution may be presented at any time. Of course such an investigation is made by the house committee on foreign affairs, and the Republicans who have spoken on the subject say that such an investigation will be conducted by Mr. Egan's friends as a step which will lead to the total vindication of the United States representative to Chile.

In an interview to-night Mr. Arnold, of Missouri, who introduced the resolution, said:

"I think on the surface of our correspondence with Chile that while there may have been cause for war there was really never any probability of hostilities between this government and that country. The apology of the latter coming, as it did, so closely on the heels of the President's message, I will not say indicates duplicity on the part of our government but evinces undue haste. That, however, is not germane to the spirit of the resolution. International courtesy demands, especially in this instance, the withdrawal of any obnoxious minister, such as Mr. Egan appears to be in the estimation of the people of Chile. My resolution is not intended to be disrespectful to the President, but is merely to call his attention to the public opinion of this country which is all that the properties of the occasion demand the recall of Minister Egan."

Mr. Arnold's resolution was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

### THE DEBATE ON THE RULES.

Mr. Alderson, of West Virginia and Ex-Speaker, Reed Have a Tilt—A Lively Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—"The principle that the presence of a majority of members constitutes a quorum has had the sanction of every court to which it has been referred and I think that it ought to have the sanction of this house." This was the belief of Ex-Speaker Reed to-day in defending himself against the somewhat spirited denunciations by the Democrats of his official actions in the 51st congress. The rules are still the subject of discussion in the house and the decrees of the Democrats and the frequent demands for the previous question seem alike important in forcing the debate to a close and securing the adoption of the code reported by the Democratic majority of the committee on rules. Indeed, there is a general disinclination in the rank and file of both sides of the house to regard the rules as a party question. Some of the most radical features of the code reported by the Democratic majority of the committee on rules find earnest supporters on the Republican side, and Hon. Bourke Cockran, the well-known Tammany congressman, this evening surprised his colleagues by eloquently approving the principle of recognizing the ocular evidence of a quorum, and his speech was enthusiastically applauded by the Republicans as an able defense of Speaker Reed's rulings in the last congress.

### APPLAUSE WHERE THERE WAS NONE.

Immediately after the meeting of the house this morning, Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, rising to a correction of the record said that under the rules which the house was acting no member was permitted to enlarge his remarks in the house unless he received special leave to do so. He referred to an address by Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, in which were inserted the words "laughter on the Republican side."

The gentleman's imagination was perfectly correct. The only applause that the Republican party would give to his remarks was to those which were never delivered. Mr. Hoar continued his remarks at length, causing great laughter on the Republican side. He said: "My young friend from Massachusetts will be wiser when he is older. He belongs to the kindergarten class at present. By the time this Congress has closed he will understand the position of the Democratic party in regard to the 'free and unlimited coinage of silver,' and with reference to the tariff, 'free raw material' and other great economic questions."

Numerous bills and resolutions were referred, the most important being a resolution by Mr. Arnold, of Missouri, requesting the recall of Patrick Egan, minister to Chile.

When the consideration of the report of the committee on rules was resumed, the pending amendment was one offered by Mr. Oates, of Alabama, providing for a committee on order of business to consist of fifteen members (of which the speaker shall be ex officio chairman).

### A PERISTENT MEMBER.

Mr. Pickler, of South Dakota, insisted on being heard on an amendment to the committee on invalid pensions, but the speaker refused to hear him. Finally the services of the sergeant-at-arms were called into requisition, and before the meeting was over, Mr. Pickler yielded and gracefully took his seat.

Mr. Oates' amendment was rejected. On motion of Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, an amendment was agreed to requiring general appropriation bills to be reported within eighty days of the

appointment of a committee in a long session and within forty days in a short session.

Just at this juncture, Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, provoked the hilarity of the Democratic side by deftly conveying intelligence to the house that the supreme court had decided that Hon. James E. Boyd was the legally elected governor of Nebraska. The news, said he, is thus conveyed to you that this house may join with the people of Nebraska in rejoicing over the restoration of popular government in that state.

After this little episode, the consideration of the rules was again resumed, and Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, offered an amendment providing that committees in reporting private bills shall file them with the clerk, and that they shall be placed upon the appropriate calendar. Agreed to; yeas 880, nays 74. Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, offered an amendment reestablishing the rule of the last Congress empowering the speaker to count a quorum when such a quorum is present and not voting. Mr. Alderson, of West Virginia, moved to amend the amendment by adding a clause providing that in no case shall the hat or cloak or umbrella of a member in the cloak room be counted. [Democratic applause.]

### REED SITS ON ALDERSON.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, retorted that his impression was that the officers of this house, elected by whatever party, were quite capable of honestly carrying out the rules of the house as they understood them; and it seemed to him that it would be a great mistake for a presiding officer to omit to take notice of what he (Mr. Reed) believed to be a quorum under the constitution. In other words, he desired to call attention to what seemed to him to be a fact; that if this house had a majority of members actually present it was then and there constituted a body to do business; and it had not itself any right to obscure that fact, to refuse to admit it or to refuse to take any reasonable method of ascertaining it. Of course if any gentleman believed sincerely that it was necessary that a majority of members should participate in business it would be his duty to stand by ancient methods, but if he believed (as he, Mr. Reed, did) that the presence of a majority of members constituted a quorum, he should take the proper means of ascertaining it. The amendment of the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Burrows) proposed to ascertain that fact. As that idea, concluded Mr. Reed, has had the sanction of every court to which it has been referred, I think it should have the sanction of this house. [Great applause.]

Mr. Burrows thought that if the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. Alderson) was entirely sincere in his proposition he should renew it when the house reached clause 2 rule 17, where it provided for a call of the house when it shall appear from an actual count that a quorum is not present. The constitution of the United States provided that a majority of the members should constitute a quorum.

### A STALE CHESTNUT.

Mr. Alderson, of West Virginia, made no issue with the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) that the officers of the house were faithful and would do their work honestly. But it would not be disputed that during the sessions of the Fifty-first Congress the speaker counted a quorum by counting gentlemen who were down stairs in the bath tubs, in order that the Republican majority might carry out what it intended to do as against the expressed will of the people.

Take, for instance, the case of Mr. Foreman, of Illinois, who had been counted to make a quorum when he was not in the District of Columbia. He (Mr. Alderson) was not here to say that bats and umbrellas had been counted to make up a quorum, but to say that empty space had been counted time and again. His amendment was not intended as a reflection upon the present speaker or upon the committee on rules, but it was intended as a reflection on the doings and actions, and tyranny and arbitrary will of the last speaker and the Republican majority, which had stood at his back. The people had passed upon these doings and had said by an overwhelming vote that they would have no more counting of a quorum such as had been indulged in by the 51st Congress.

### ERRORS LIKELY TO OCCUR.

Mr. Reed replied to the specific statement made by the gentleman from West Virginia to the effect that Mr. Foreman, of Illinois, had been counted to make a quorum during the last congress, when in fact he was absent from the city. This statement, he admitted, was correct. The gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Payson, then occupied the chair, and he had made an error in the count. There was no method of counting a vote or the presence of a member that was not liable to error and mistake; and there had been repeated instances under the rules of the present house when members were recorded erroneously. These errors would exist under any system.

After further debate Mr. Alderson of West Virginia, withdrew his amendment and the question was taken on Mr. Burrows' amendment. The yeas and nays were ordered, pending which the house adjourned.

### In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Mexican award bill, known as the La Abra claim, was taken up in the Senate to-day. The bill was passed—yeas, 43; nays, 5—Messrs. George, Higgins, Power, Vance and Vest. It directs suit to be brought in the name of the United States in the court of claims against La Abra Silver Mining Company and all persons making claim to any part of the award to determine whether that award was obtained by fraud or effected by means of false swearing. An appeal may be taken to the supreme court of the United States, and in case of final decision against the company the government of Mexico is to be released from further payment and the amount undistributed is to be paid to the government of Mexico. A like bill in relation to the Benjamin Weil claim was then taken up and passed. Adjourned.

### Judicial Appointments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—The chief justice of the supreme court announced the following allotments among the circuits to-day: First circuit, Horace Gray, associate justice; Second circuit, Samuel Blatchford, associate justice; Third circuit, John M. Harlan, associate justice; Fourth circuit, Melville W. Fuller, chief justice; Fifth circuit, Lucius Q. C. Lamar, associate justice;

Sixth circuit, Henry B. Brown, associate justice; Seventh circuit, John M. Harlan, associate justice; Eighth circuit, David J. Brewer, associate justice; Ninth circuit, Stephen J. Field, associate justice.

### MR. FAULKNER'S RESOLUTION

Concerning the West Virginia Direct Tax Fund May Come Up To-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—Senator Faulkner expects to get before the senate to-morrow his resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to 'pay to the state of West Virginia her share of the appropriation embraced in the direct tax act. The matter involves some important legal points on which there are wide differences of opinion and the probability is that it will be thoroughly discussed when brought to the consideration. Under the circumstances it is not likely to be disposed of in a single day. Senator Faulkner has prepared an exhaustive argument and has much confidence that the majority of the senate will agree with his view of the case.

### JUDGE WOOD'S CASE

Not Likely to Come Before the Senate for Some Days Yet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—From present indications the nomination of Judge Woods to be a United States circuit judge is not likely to come before the senate for confirmation for several days yet. The senate judiciary committee met and it was the expectation that some action would be taken on the nomination. It was announced, however, that Chairman Hoar was confined to his room by illness and would not be able to attend the sessions of the committee for a week at least. In this state of affairs no attempt was made to secure a report on the nomination, and it will probably not be called up again until Senator Hoar can participate in the proceedings.

### The Bering Sea Matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—Sir Julian Pauncefote called at the state department this morning in company with the British Bering sea commissioners, Sir George Baden Powell and Dr. Dawson, who have just arrived in Washington. They had a conference with Mr. Blaine and arranged certain preliminaries of the joint conference to be held between the United States and British commissioners who visited Bering sea last summer for the special purpose of investigating the seal industry.

### Movements of War Vessels.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—The navy department is informed that the United States squadron left Bahia Monday for Montevideo. The flagship Philadelphia is expected to arrive at the last named port in a few days. The Boston and Yorktown are still at Callao. It is not settled whether either or both shall be sent to Valparaiso.

### QUAY'S LIBELLERS

Got Six Months in Jail and are Fined Six Hundred Dollars.

BEAVER, Pa., Feb. 1.—The defendants in the Quay libel were sentenced to-day to six months' imprisonment in jail and a fine of \$600 and costs of prosecution. The defendants are Messrs. John H. Mellon, proprietor, and William H. Porter, editor of the Star, who were recently convicted. The sentence occasioned some surprise. It was supposed that Senator Quay would be satisfied with a nominal fine and perhaps one day in jail. There was a large crowd present in court to see and hear the sentence.

After sentence had been passed Messrs. Mellon and Porter were taken to the county jail to serve their term. It is said that after a short incarceration an application will be made to the board of pardons for their release. It is also rumored that their fines will be paid by the Democratic state committee.

### MR. SPURGEON'S REMAINS

Surrounded by Floral Wreaths—No Agony Depicted in the Face.

MEXICO, Feb. 1.—The remains of Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, the noted English divine, who died here last night, are lying on the bed on which he died. The bed around the body is almost hidden by the number of floral wreaths that have been sent by relatives, friends and admirers of the deceased. The features of the dead minister show slight evidence of death agony. He looks as though he had simply fallen to sleep and his face bears the placid expression of one at rest from toil. The body will be removed to-morrow to the mortuary chapel in the cemetery. Mrs. Spurgeon is bearing up well under the great sorrow that has come to her.

### McDonald Oil Field.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 1.—The No. 1 Sam Wetmore, of Guffey & Huen, which got the fifth sand at McDonald Saturday, and was making oil at the rate of fifty barrels an hour on Sunday, was drilled for ten minutes to-day and its production increased to 225 barrels an hour. A later report was received to the effect that it was making 260 barrels an hour. This is a fine well and the best that has been brought in for two months. This territory was condemned some time ago and regarded as worthless.

### The Well of the Venture Oil Company.

on the Cook lot at McDonald, has found a pay deep in the fifth sand, and was flowing 21 barrels an hour. This is the well at which the great oil fire occurred last summer.

### Wrestling Match Drawn.

St. Louis, Feb. 1.—In the wrestling match here to-night between Lattberg, of New York, and B. S. McFadden, of Missouri, for the 140-pound championship of the United States, McFadden won the first fall in one hour and twenty-five minutes; but owing to the exhausted condition of the men the match was then declared off. A new one may be arranged.

### Will Claim Indemnity.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The brother and two sisters of John W. Riggen, the sailor of the Baltimore who was one of those killed by the mob in Valparaiso, and whose home was in this city, will send to Washington to-morrow a formal claim against the government for indemnity.

## THE EIDER STRANDED.

The Big German Lloyd Steamship is Almost Wrecked.

### FORTUNATELY NO LIVES LOST.

But the Passengers Badly Frightened and Beg to Go Sent Ashore—Two Hundred of Them Safely Landed in Life-Boats—The Vessel Has a Terrible Experience—An Attempt Being Made to Pull Her Off—The Life-Saving Service Does Great Work.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Two hundred passengers have been landed from the German Lloyd steamer Eider, which stranded at St. Catherine's Point, the southern extremity of the Isle of Wight, at 10 o'clock last night.

A heavy fog prevailed at the time the steamer struck, but it is not yet known how she came to be so far off her course or how she took bottom before the officers found she was shallowing water. The Eider was built by John Elder & Co., of Glasgow, in 1883. She is a four-masted, iron screw steamer of 5,200 gross tons, and has compound engines of 1,000 horse power. She is 420 feet 8 inches long, 47 feet beam, 31 feet 5 inches deep, and has seven collision bulkheads.

Atherfield ledge is out of the line of direct telegraph communication, and it requires some time to learn the details. It is believed the Eider had no pilot on board, and that Captain Heinecke lost his reckoning by not seeing the Needles light, which was obscured by the fog.

The North German Lloyd agent at Southampton dispatched three tugs from that place to take off the Eider's passengers. Government tugs have also been sent by the admiralty from Portsmouth, and they will endeavor to get the steamer off.

### TO THE RESCUE.

This afternoon it was learned that when the steamer ran on the rocks at 10 o'clock last night. The passengers were panic-stricken and rushed on deck in their night clothes, they were prevailed upon to return to their cabins and make preparations to abandon the ship, should such a course be found necessary. The Atherfield lifeboat managed to reach the side of the steamer, although a heavy sea was rolling and a gale had sprung up, forcing the steamer more and more upon the rocks and considerably lessening the chances of getting off. When the life savers reached the Eider they offered to take off the passengers, but Capt. Heinecke declined to allow them to leave the ship, expressing himself confident of providing for their safety. Finally the passengers became so alarmed and pleaded so earnestly with Capt. Heinecke to be allowed to go ashore that the captain allowed some of them to do so, and 200 of the passengers were safely landed at Atherfield after passing through an experience among the waves off shore that they are not likely to forget for the remainder of their lives. The drenched and half-drowned passengers and life savers were heartily cheered upon landing and received every assistance from those gathered to welcome them.

### IN GREAT DANGER.

Three more lifeboats, by the time the first twelve passengers were landed, had made for the Eider, and several tugs were also steaming up to her, but the latter were unable to approach near enough to her to be of any assistance, owing to the fact that the steamer was cradled in a spot surrounded on all sides by dangerous rocks, which were so close together that even the light-draught lifeboats experienced the utmost difficulty in getting near enough to the distressed vessel to permit the passengers and mail bags to be swung off into them.

### THE FIRST ALARM.

The coast guardsmen noticed the fog whistle of a big steamship blowing during the night, but as there are so many vessels passing up and down the channel no danger was anticipated, until suddenly rockets were seen to flare upward through the night mist and fog, and then a steamship's whistle was heard blowing the long uninterrupted note of distress. The entire coast guard was immediately summoned, and the neighboring stations were promptly notified to send reinforcements to the spot. The lifeboat of the coast guard station near Atherfield Rocks was then manned and run out through the surf.

By this time rocket after rocket was being sent up by the steamship in distress, thus guiding the coast guard lifeboat to the spot where she was ashore. A tremendous sea was running as the lifeboat put to sea, and in addition to it being bitterly cold, the wind freezing the water on the life savers' head, oars and oarlocks. As the fog began to clear away early this morning the lifeboat was seen sitting gallantly struggling to reach the Eider, over which vessel the foam of heavy seas was breaking.

The spot where the Eider went ashore is not far from where in the autumn of 1878, on a calm Sunday afternoon, H. M. S. Eurydice, a British government training ship, while returning from a cruise in the Pacific and West Indies, capsized in a sudden squall and drowned 400 men. The Eurydice when the squall struck her had her portholes open on account of the fine weather, and was so close to land, to use a seaman's phrase, that "one could chuck a biscuit ashore;" yet nearly every soul on board the ship was drowned.

It is evident that the Eider missed the Needles light while making for the Solent, or water between the Isle of Wight and the mainland of England. The Eider being bound for Southampton, directly behind or inside the Isle of Wight, she would first make the Needles light, off the western extremity of the Isle of Wight, and would then leave it on her starboard side and head for the Solent and Southampton waters. Not making this light, in the darkness and fog, and perhaps being slightly out of her reckoning, the Eider must have, apparently, left the Needles on the port side and have continued heading down channel until she brought up on the

Atherfield rocks, which, as already stated, are nine miles west of Ventnor.

### THE LATEST ADVICES.

By night fall six tugs had arrived and were awaiting the attempt to tow the vessel off. During the day the Eider bumped on the rocks considerably about half a mile from shore, the seas breaking over her.

A dispatch sent at 10 p. m. says: "All passengers and the rest of the mails have been safely landed. The crew remains aboard preparing for the attempt to pull the steamer off. The attempt will be made at 1 o'clock in the morning. The last boat load of passengers was landed amid the rejoicing of a large crowd on the beach. The rescuing crews received an ovation. The specie remains aboard the ship. The captain thinks the vessel will come to no harm during the night. The weather is finer than during the day, the night being clear and starlight. The landing of the Eider's passengers by the life boats became somewhat risky after 8 o'clock in the evening when the wind was blowing dead ashore. Captain Addison, one of the passengers of the Eider, in giving an account of the accident said that the captain of the Eider calculated that the vessel was a few miles westward of the Needles, a group of three rocks in the west of the Isle of Wight. She struck on a three fold ledge just as the lead was being heaved. A sounding taken nearly five minutes previously indicated ten fathoms of water. Neither the Needles light nor the St. Catharines light was visible when the Eider struck.

Captain Addison highly praised the conduct of the captain and crew when the accident happened. He says there was not the slightest confusion or excitement visible among either the officers or men during all the trying time. Instead a military calmness and discipline prevailed and every order was correctly given and as correctly carried out. This had a very calming effect on the passengers and allayed any fears of danger which they might have entertained and prevented them from interfering with the carrying out of the commands given to the crew.

### THE FIRST TRAIN

On the W. & L. E. Leaves Wheeling—The Crew in Charge and Some of the Passengers Abroad.

The first train out of Wheeling on the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad pulled out of the Terminal depot, behind engine 29, at 9:55 city time yesterday morning. There was a big crowd at the depot to see it leave. Charles Horton had charge of the throttle, Nelson Porter was fireman, B. S. Smith conductor, Ed. Henry brakeman, and James Leighy baggage master. On board were J. E. Terry, the company's agent at Steubenville, and W. T. Lyle, assistant manager of transportation. The first stop made was at Martin's Ferry. At Warrenton the train connected with the regular train for Toledo and way points, and arrived in Steubenville on time.

The first two tickets sold at Wheeling for Steubenville were to Mr. J. E. Robinson and Mr. Ewing. The first sold at Martin's Ferry were to John McCabe and wife, for Dillonale.

The train from Steubenville to Wheeling had the following officials of the company aboard: Judge H. H. Cochran, W. J. Eays and Mr. Tausig. Among the passengers were H. H. McFadden, of the Steubenville Gazette; E. C. Boyd, J. M. Ballville, George Salisbury, Charles Williams and Lyman Hanes, of Martin's Ferry; I. K. Ratcliff, of Mt. Pleasant; M. E. Giesey, of Highland City, and C. E. Neeley, of Warrenton.

### ALL SATISFIED

That the Thayer-Boyd Matter is at an End. Thayer's Graceful Acquiescence.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—News of the supreme court decision in the Boyd-Thayer case caused naturally some commotion, but little outward demonstration, the general expression being one of satisfaction that the long battle was ended. Governor Thayer declined to be interviewed, simply stating that he would abide by the decision of the supreme court. The other state officers were generally uncommunicative. Appointment officers accept the decision as final, and are preparing to turn over their public affairs to other hands.

The opinion seems to be that the resignations of all these officials will be tendered the moment Governor Thayer vacates.

The retiring governor has been tendered the general management of a town site company, comprising Nebraska gentlemen who have founded a town in Southern Texas, and it is understood will accept.

The state supreme court has adjourned until the 10th. Chief Justice Maxwell is in Chicago and the other judges are out of the city.

### Not a Failure.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 1.—The dispatch from Boston, on January 29, announcing the failure of the Gliddon & Joy Varnish Company, of this city, was entirely erroneous. Francis H. Gliddon, president of the company, says its affairs were never in a more prosperous condition than at present. The mistake doubtless arose through the filing of a petition in voluntary insolvency against Henry M. Richardson & Co., of Boston, by the Gliddon & Joy Varnish Company on last Thursday.

### Hawks and Owls Must Go.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Feb. 2.—A number of Washington county sportsmen have organized into a society for the extinction of hawks and owls, and offer \$1 for each bird that is killed during the coming month. The reason is that these birds have been playing havoc among the game birds here.

### A Subsidized Journal Stops.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 1.—The Brussels Journal le Nord, which was long subsidized by the Russian foreign office, has ceased to be published, owing to the death of its editor. Its Russian subsidy was stopped recently because it attacked M. De Giers.

### Highest Tide for Years.

HAMBURG, Feb. 1.—The highest tide in the Elbe since 1870 was experienced yesterday. The port was increased by a southwest hurricane. Upten Horst and Winterhude, suburbs of this city, are inundated.

## A VERY LIVELY FIGHT.

How Mr. O'Donnell and Friends Resisted a Levy on a Horse.

### SHOOTING-IRONS AND PITCHFORKS

Play An Interesting Part, and the Constable and His Party Have a Merry Time of It—The Belligerent Mr. O'Donnell Sustains a Couple of Wounds, and Now Talks About a Criminal Action—It Was All Owing to a Debt of Six Dollars.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 1.—A lively battle took place Saturday night near Mill Run, twelve miles southeast of here in the mountains, between John O'Donnell's family and friends on one side and Constable Bingham and five deputy constables on the other. Bingham had gone to O'Donnell's to levy on property under an execution issued on a judgment for \$6. O'Donnell would not permit the seizure of a horse by the officer, who then returned to town and secured the services of his two brothers and James Cummings, Jacob Cummings and John Williams. This squad returned to O'Donnell's but at the gate were met by O'Donnell and ten friends, all armed with shotguns, while Mrs. O'Donnell and five children formed a reserve battalion armed with pitchforks and such other weapons as they could handle. A deputy struck O'Donnell's weapon from his shoulder, causing it to be discharged in the air, and this was the signal for a general fight, which lasted until O'Donnell had been struck by two pistol balls, the one entering his thigh and the other his arm. He then was placed under arrest and the levy made. O'Donnell came from Pittsburgh some years ago and had enjoyed a good reputation. It is said the officers will be charged with felonious shooting.

### ANOTHER REDISTRICTOR

In the Ohio Legislature—Some of the Changes Made.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 1.—The fifth congressional redistrictor was introduced in the house this afternoon by Mr. Southard, of Union. Under the provision of his bill the state would be divided into fifteen Republican and six Democratic districts. Those in the eastern part of the state that would be changed are as follows: Fifteenth—Morgan, Noble, Guernsey, Washington, Athens and Meigs counties.

Seventeenth—Carroll, Jefferson, Harrison, Belmont and Monroe counties.

A bill was introduced by Representative Heinlein, of Belmont, to permit county commissioners to pay the costs when an appellant from their decision in a condemnation suit recovers greater damages than were allowed by the commissioners.

### Hon. John E. Hayes's Death.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

GLENNVILLE, W. Va., Feb. 1.—The remains of Hon. John E. Hayes, who died in Clay county, yesterday, arrived to-day for burial. Although an aged man, his death was a great shock to his friends. He was there on a visit.

### CLEVELAND DOWN SOUTH.

He is Cordially Received in the Louisiana Metropolis.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—Ex-President Cleveland arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning from Mr. Joseph Jefferson's plantation at New Iberia, La., where Mr. Cleveland has been spending several weeks.

The ex-President and party were met at the depot by the Hon. Thomas Semmes, president of the National Bar Association, and a party of prominent gentlemen, composing an informal reception committee. The distinguished visitor was driven to the handsome residence of Mr. Thomas Semmes, whose guest he will be during his brief stay in the city.

A formal reception was held by ex-President Cleveland in the mayor's parlor at the city hall. Governor Nichols and his staff, Mayor Shakespeare and other civic dignitaries and gentlemen prominent in social and commercial circles were in attendance. A levee was held from 3:30 to 5:30, during which time the public was accorded an opportunity of greeting the great Democratic leader.

The ex-President and his party attended the performance at the St. Charles Theatre to-night as the guests of Mr. Thomas Jefferson and the management of the theatre.

### Caused Surprise in Chile.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Santiago De Chile correspondent of the Times, in a dispatch to his paper, remarks on the disappearance of one of the grounds of complaint which the United States government had against Chile, caused by Secretary Blaine's recent dispatch showing that Minister Egan never informed the officials at Washington of the important fact that he had received safe conducts for the refugees who had sought an asylum at the U. S. legation. This dispatch, the Times correspondent adds, has caused considerable surprise in Chile.

### The Allegheny Trials Postponed.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 1.—The trials of Market Clerk David Hastings, Mayor Wyman and ex-Mayor Pearson, all of Allegheny, for embezzlement, and misappropriation of city funds, which to come up in criminal court to-day were postponed till Wednesday on account of the absence of Hastings. A process was issued for Hastings and his bail forfeited. He will be arrested at once.

### Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania, slightly warmer; south winds; cloudiest and milder; colder and probably fair Wednesday.

For West Virginia, milder; fair and continued warm south winds; shifting to colder northwest Tuesday night; colder and fair Wednesday.

### TEMPERATURE MONDAY.

as furnished by C. SCHEFFER, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 55 10 p. m. 45  
9 a. m. 55 11 p. m. 45  
12 m. 55 12 m. 45  
Weather—Fair.